

## WASHINGTON HEARS THE WAR NEWS

Chinese Minister Expresses Profound Regret at the Disaster.

## THE PRESIDENTS ATTITUDE

The Representative of the Flowery Kingdom to the United States Follows the Reclat of Events at Tien Tsin With Rapt Attention—Dismay Prevails at Other Legations and Embassies—Officers Favor Prompt Action—Reported Death of Col. French Not Understood.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, D. C., July 16.—News of the battle of Tien Tsin, as brought by the Associated Press cables direct from the field, was conveyed to the Chinese minister early to-day. The minister followed the recital with rapt attention, interrupting with expressions of astonishment and profound regret at the startling developments. He was particularly impressed with the detailed names of the Americans killed and wounded, which appeared to him as every shadow of doubt, and he asked as to the various officers and their families.

**COME HOME TO HIM.**  
The scene of the fighting came home vividly to the minister, as he has lived for a long time at Tien Tsin, the close friends and associates of the Chinese being the latter's vice-royalty there, and every detail of the engagement around the walls could be followed by him with a personal knowledge of the surroundings. In his mind's eye he pictured before him the scene of action. Here, he pointed out, was the great walled city, within which the native Chinese population lived. Around the city swept the Pei river, very sinuous in its course. Below the city, the walled city, a full hour's ride by chair, lay the foreign settlements or concessions or compounds. At this latter point, well away from the walls of the main city, the foreign citizens with the allied troops have until now been located.

**FORCES ADVANCED.**  
The news of the fight at the walls meant, therefore, that the allied forces had advanced from their position well down the Pei Ho, and had attacked the city itself. Outcome of this move he viewed with the utmost concern.

He spoke with a sense of freedom, but asked to be excused from any public declaration on the subject. In the most sympathetic terms, however, he expressed his horror at the latest developments, declaring that to no American home could the news bring deeper regret than to himself.

At the other legations and embassies the same feeling of dismay prevailed. **CONGRESSMAN CANNON TALKS.**  
Washington, July 16.—House Representative Cannon, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations and one of the most prominent Congressional figures, was about the State and War Departments while the Chinese discussion was at its height to-day. Asked if there would be an extra session of Congress, he said:

"That is for the President to say, but I hardly see any occasion for it yet. The first thing to do is to learn who is responsible for the trouble. Is it China or the irresponsible element of China? When that is settled we may be in a position to say whether or not we are to have a war with China. It can be put down as certain that if there is a war there cannot be the slightest doubt of the outcome, and it will be a disastrous one for China."

"The present law limits the number of troops to 100,000, and without action by Congress there could be no increase of the army beyond that figure. In case of emergency there are provisions of the statute which give the President means of raising funds to meet the necessities of the case. There is ample money to carry out whatever course may become necessary, and you may rest assured the money will be made available. If there is any emergency need of troops, we have a large force in the Philippines which could be drawn on."

## NOT UNDERSTOOD.

The report that Colonel French, "Twenty-fifth Infantry," was killed at Tien Tsin, is not understood at the War Department here. Officials state positively that Colonel French is not in China. There is but one Colonel French in the service, and he commands the Twenty-fifth Infantry, two battalions of which are in the Philippines and the third one in this country. On June 30 Colonel French was in New York on sick leave.

## A NEW BATTLE.

Washington, July 16.—The Japanese legation to-day received a cable from the minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Tokyo, July 10, giving some belated details of the fighting at Tien Tsin July 3, when the town was still in possession of the allies. According to the cable there are 4,000 Japanese troops at Tien Tsin. More than half the allied troops in the attack on Tien Tsin on the 13th therefore probably were Japanese. The cable is as follows:

"On the 3d instant a large body of Chinese soldiers appeared before Tien Tsin and attacked the northern part of the settlement, which was guarded by the Russian troops. The Japanese sent to their aid, at the Russian general's request, one battery of artillery and two companies of infantry. After a heavy cannonade, they silenced the Chinese guns and finally repulsed the enemy. The Japanese lost one officer and about 30 non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded. Major General Fukushima has now under him at Tien Tsin about 4,000 Japanese troops."

## THE ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, July 16.—The decision of the Administration at the end of a most eventful day is that the United States still not at war with the Government of China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin, coming on top of the stories of the last struggles at Peking, have not affected the attitude of the Administration on this point; the United States are technically at peace. But this statement should not be accepted as indicating a purpose on the

part of the United States Government to hold its hand in the administration of swift and adequate punishment upon the Chinese, without regard to station, who may be responsible for the outrages of the past few weeks. It means simply that the Government of the United States feels it can best achieve that purpose by regarding the status officially as one of peace. To hold otherwise would seriously cripple the Government in its efforts to obtain satisfaction for the outrages the Americans in China have suffered. We should find the ports of China, now open to us, closed, and all sorts of impediments would be encountered which now are missing. Therefore, according to the Administration view, a declaration of war would afford not even a technical gain, while it would be actually a heavy drawback. Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee, is authority for the statement that money in plenty is at the disposal of the President to meet the present emergency, and that there is no necessity for a called session of Congress on that score.

The cabinet officers talked over the possibilities of reinforcing the troops in China. There was no disposition shown to withhold these troops; the only question was as to the amount of additional force available. That was a technical question, so was left to the War Department officials to decide. General Miles was called upon by Secretary Root during the afternoon to counsel with him as to the projected movements. He favors the prompt dispatch of a large force to China.

A good deal of annoyance has been caused here by the complete misunderstanding that has been conveyed to the United States Government as to the attitude of the Chinese towards the settlement of the Chinese troubles. This government, it can be stated authoritatively, never has thought of compromising for money or any other consideration. Indeed, the subject of money indemnity or an apology never has been thought of or mentioned by the Government of the United States. The government will insist on justice and retribution, according to the highest authorities.

**RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS.**  
The War Department officials were unable to say who commands the Ninth Infantry since the death of Colonel Liscum. The impression prevails that the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment is ill at Manila and that the regiment, or what is left of it, will find its commander and consequently commanding officer in one of the captains. Incidentally it may be mentioned that through Colonel Liscum's death, Captain McCalla, of the Newark, if ashore, is the ranking American officer.

**UNITED STATES TROOPS.**  
Washington, D. C., July 16.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day from General MacArthur:

Manila, July 16, 1900.  
Adjutant-General, Washington:  
Transport Indiana sailed yesterday for China with twenty-one officers, including two medical, eight hundred and forty-seven men, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, one officer, thirty-one men, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry; William Crozier, ordnance officer; one ordnance sergeant, one chaplain, sixteen hospital corps men, Philippines with seven officers, two hundred and seventy-one men, Red Cross Battery; two medical officers, five hospital corps men, fully equipped.

**MACARTHUR.**  
Another cablegram from General MacArthur announced the sailing for the United States from Manila of the big transport Sherman with a capacity for 2,000 troops.

**GENERAL MILES' RECOMMENDATION.**  
Washington, July 16.—General Miles had an extended conference this afternoon with the Secretary of War concerning the dispatch of reinforcements to China. No statement could be secured as to the result of the conference, but it is understood that General Miles very strongly urged that troops be immediately withdrawn from the Philippines, so that a large army could be thrown into China within comparatively a few days. Instead of awaiting the slow processes of assembling a new army in this country and Cuba, and then getting it to China. The troops in the Philippines could make the trip across to China in about a week, while the dispatch of troops from this country will take considerably more than a month. No statement could be secured on the field until September.

Notwithstanding General Miles' recommendation, the apparent policy is to forward the troops to China from this country and Cuba as fast as they can be assembled.

The sending of 8,000 or 10,000 men, provision doubtless will be made for an officer of high rank to take command of this force. General Miles has recommended that Major General Bates, who commanded a brigade with credit in Cuba, be placed in command. He is now in the Philippines, and the disposition, however, as toward sending an officer from this country, and as the conditions are so rapidly expanding General Miles is frequently referred to as likely to assume command of the American forces in the Orient.

## A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Washington, July 16.—A report has reached official Chinese quarters here of a shocking tragedy in Peking not heretofore shown in any of the reports from China. This appears in a paper printed in the Chinese text and, although it is no way official and may be a part of the exaggerated gossip of the allies, it has none the less attracted the attention of the Chinese minister here. According to this Chinese report, 3,000 Chinese officials of Peking, engaged in the government service, united in a petition to Prince Tuan to spare the foreigners and afford them every protection. In response to this, according to the Chinese report, Prince Tuan ordered that those who had united in the petition be killed, and the order was thereupon carried out.

## LEGATIONS WIPE OUT.

Washington, July 16.—Without exception to-day the foreign representations in Washington accepted as practically certain that the foreign legations and ministers at Peking have been wiped out. At the same time there is not a word confirmatory from any of the foreign officers, and the conclusion is based on the accumulating unofficial data of the slaughter occurred about July 5 or 7. Even among the high Chinese officials hope has been about given up, but they maintain that there is no official information, and that they are as much in the dark as the others.

## THE TRIAL OF KENTUCKIANS

Charged With Murdering the Democratic Governor.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE CASE

Evidence Connecting Caleb Powers With the Crime—Objections Filed by the Defense—Col. Jack Chinn, a Witness to the Shooting of Goebel, Tells What He Saw and Heard and Identifies the Clothing Worn by the Governor—Beckham to Be Renominated.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Georgetown, Ky., July 16.—In the trial of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being accessory to the Goebel murder which was resumed to-day a letter alleged to be signed by Caleb Powers, in which this expression appeared: "I have had a hard time getting Taylor and others to start, but they are all right now, and this thing will soon end," was filed and made a part of the record.

Telegrams sent from Barboursville, Powers' home, having a bearing on the case, were put in evidence, and identified by the manager of the Barboursville telegraph office. The first telegrams read were from Powers to the various captains, alleged to have been charged with getting up the excursion of mountain men to Frankfort. Most of them read: "How many can you insure from your county? Wire immediately."

(Signed) "C. POWERS."  
The defense filed a formal objection to their competency as evidence. The witness, Mrs. Anderson, declared some one had tampered with many of the messages on file in her office for January and February.

Dr. John South, of Frankfort, one of the physicians who attended Goebel, testified as to the wounds. He was followed by Colonel Jack Chinn, who was with Goebel when the shooting occurred. Chinn said there had been crowds in the State House yard every day during January and members of the Legislature had to elbow their way through the State House.

At the time of the assassination there was not a human being in the yard except possibly one or two about the gates. The first shot seemed to come, he said, from a window in the State House. The shooting was followed by other shots were muffled and the witness could not tell where they came from. Witness said he saw a window in Powers' office slightly raised.

Captain Chinn was asked if he could identify the clothing worn by Senator Goebel when he was shot. The blood-stained garments were removed from the trunk and he identified them.

Continuing Col. Chinn said that eight to ten minutes after the assassination the troops took charge of the State House. Cross-examination did not reveal anything new.

W. B. Anderson, who kept a hotel at Barboursville, and Finley Anderson, his son, were also on the stand.

**GOEBEL'S SUCCESSOR.**  
Frankfort, Ky., July 16.—The returns received here to-night from the Democratic county conventions held throughout the State his afternoon for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic State convention, to be held at Lexington on Thursday, indicated that Governor J. C. W. Beckham will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

**McGovern Wins.**  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
New York, July 16.—Once more a fighter pitted against a boxer has clearly demonstrated the superiority of the fighter. To-night in the presence of 4,000 persons in Madison Square Garden, Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, defeated Frank Erne, of Buffalo, lightweight champion of the world.

St. Louis, July 16.—It was announced to-day by attorneys for the St. Louis Transit Company that the company will not submit to arbitration the differences between it and its employees as requested by the citizens' "Arbitration Committee."

## CHINESE DEFEAT ALLIED TROOPS

Hotly Contested Battle Fought at Tien Tsin Last Friday.

## THE ALLIES LOSE HEAVILY

Several Thousand Troops, Contend With Twenty Thousand Natives Who Fought With Improved Guns—Colonels French and Liscum, of American Soldiers Among the Killed—Sad News Confirmed by Admiral Remy—Previous Fighting—Ladies Supplied With Poison.

(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.)  
Tien Tsin, July 13.—(Via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16.)—At 2 o'clock this afternoon seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east.

The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent. of the Americans were killed. Colonel Emerson H. Liscum was reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captain Buckniller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded.

The marine losses include Captain Davis, killed, and Butler Leonard and several others, wounded. Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago.

attack on native city was repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incomplete; details not yet confirmed.

(Signed) "REMEY."

## PREVIOUS FIGHTING.

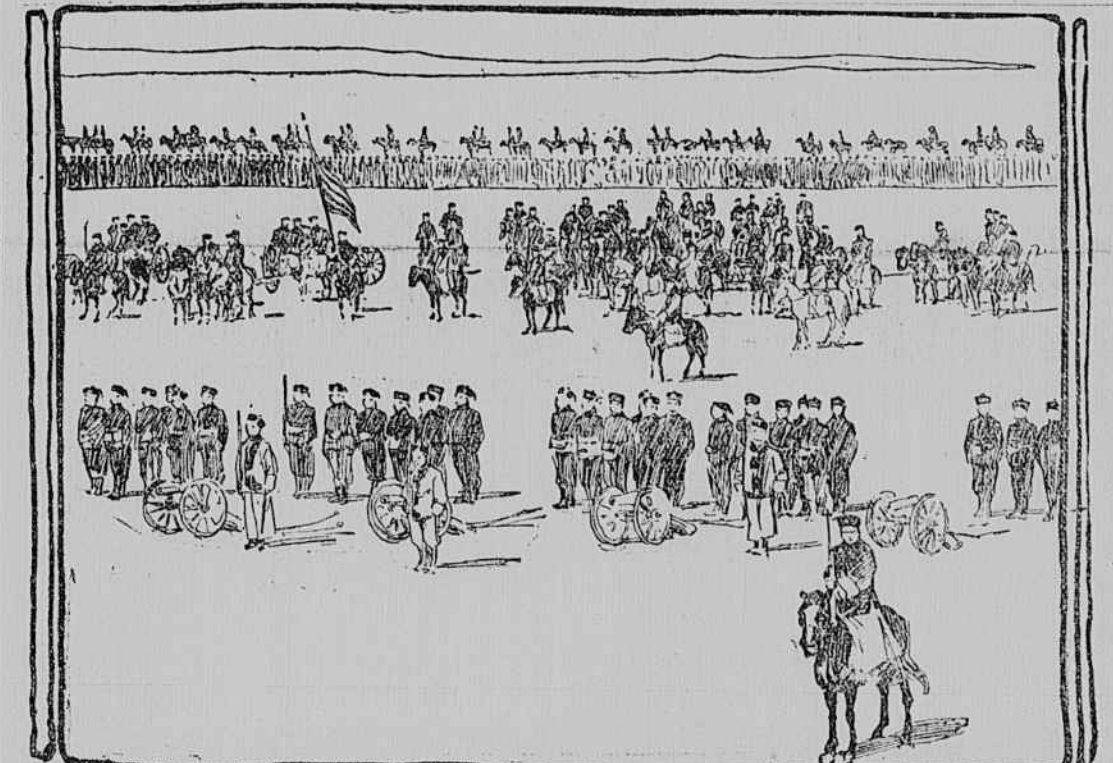
London, July 16.—The War Office today issued a dispatch from General Doward, dated Tien Tsin, July 11, which adds little to previous information. The Chinese, according to this dispatch, attacked the station the morning of July 11 and were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, in which 500 of the enemy were killed. On July 9, General Doward, commanding a force of 100 Americans, 950 British and 400 Russians, and General Fukushima, commanding 1,000 Japanese, attacked the Chinese, and captured their positions southwest of the city, killing 350 and capturing four guns. American and Japanese troops subsequently rushed and took the western arsenal. General Doward adds that the day's honors rested with the Americans and Japanese. There were no casualties among the Americans or the Russians.

## SUPPLIED WITH POISON.

Berlin, July 16.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received private information from London that a letter was received there from Lady MacDonald (wife of the British ambassador at Peking), written when the situation was growing threatening, saying that the ladies of the legations had supplied themselves with poison.

## ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

London, July 16.—5:30 p. m.—The Foreign Office has received no advice to-day from China. Although Lord Salisbury, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, does not doubt that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, has been murdered, he has not yet taken any steps regarding international relations with China. There is at present no inclination to give the Chinese Minister his passports. Lord Salisbury has seen or heard nothing of this functionary for several days; in fact not since his Lordship made the request that he transmit a message to Sir Claude MacDonald. The Chinese Minister agreed but nothing further has been heard of him.



CHINESE SOLDIERS WHO ASSISTED THE BOXERS IN THEIR BLOODY WORK IN PEKING.

Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retreat.

The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

**AMERICAN OFFICERS KILLED.**  
London, July 16.—The Evening News prints a dispatch dated at Shanghai today, giving a detailed account of the attack of the allied forces on the native city of Tien Tsin, as reported in the dispatch to the Associated Press dated Tien Tsin, July 13. According to the Evening News dispatch the allies were repulsed and compelled to retreat with a loss of more than 100 killed, the British losing forty and the Japanese sixty. The Americans and Russians, it is added, also suffered heavily. Among the Americans killed were Colonel French, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth Infantry. A Russian Colonel of artillery was also killed.

The dispatch adds that the Chinamen fought with great desperation, and that their marksmanship was accurate and deadly.

## SOMEWHAT CONTRADICTION.

Washington, July 16.—Consul-General Goodnow cabled to the State Department from Shanghai under today's date, that there is nothing more to report since his cablegram of the 13th instant. That dispatch reported the attack on the legation at Peking as about to begin. Mr. Goodnow's statement is a direct contradiction of the Shanghai story that all foreign Consuls were informed Saturday by Sheng that the legations had fallen and the Ministers were killed.

## THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

Washington, July 16.—The Navy Department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remy, of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien Tsin on the morning of the 13th. The dispatch is dated Che Foo, July 15, and says:

"Reported that allied forces attacked native city morning of 13th; Russians right with Ninth Infantry and marines on the left. Losses allied forces large. Russians one hundred, including artillery column; Americans over 20; British over 40; Japanese 58, including colonel; French 25. Colonel Liscum, Ninth Infantry, killed; also Captain Davis, Marine Corps. Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. At 7 in the evening allied

this hour no further news has been received regarding the reported massacre at Peking from any source. In the House of Commons last evening, beyond an admission that there was no ground for hoping that the report was not true, Mr. Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, had nothing to communicate.

No question was put to Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, probably by a preconcerted arrangement, it being considered that at the present stage of affairs it would be only embarrassing to force the Premier to make a statement.

It was whispered on the ministerial side of the House that the next vote on account for military undertakings in South Africa will be startling in amount.

Telegrams from Shanghai and Che Foo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have called their governments that there is urgent need of more warships to protect that port, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the vast stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire the great oil tanks or the Pao Tung side of the city.

## GRAVE RUMORS.

Fighting is said to be imminent at New Chwang, where the Boxers are threatening the foreign settlement. The Russians have barricaded the streets and looted the houses of the foreigners. The bank officials have removed their valuables to Port Arthur. To-morrow the most serious among the many reports from Shanghai is the rumor that, since the massacre at Peking, five Chinese regiments have been ordered south, with instructions to make Ching Han Po, at the head of the Grand canal, the objective point for the southward extension of the Boxer movement.

The Times says it is taken for granted in diplomatic circles that when the Chinese crisis is settled Great Britain will retain the right to eliminate the inspector of Chinese customs.

## PULSIFER'S HOME RUN

Norfolk's Prince of Left Fielders Won a Great Victory.

With the Score Six to Nothing the Locals Jump on "Tacks" Allen and Pound Him All Over the Lot—Plenty of Ginger Displayed by Both Teams.

Those lovers of baseball who failed to witness the game between Norfolk and Portsmouth at League Park yesterday afternoon missed one of the finest exhibitions of the national game ever seen on these grounds.

The scarcity of space prevents us from giving a good account of the game as it deserves. However, a short, sweet story will tell the tale.

To begin with, we had "Cross Fire Flanagan" in the box, and he fulfilled his duties well—very well. Mr. "Tacks" Allen, the man who has been berated as a head worker, and arm worker combined, occupied the box for Portsmouth, and for a time he pitched good ball. The balloon went up in the fifth inning and "Tacks" got rattled.

Before this inning the visitors had six runs to their credit, and the "Phonons" had four ugly looking goose eggs. The boys landed on "Tackey," however, and singles, doubles and triples were plentiful. "Reddy" Armstrong, strong, found the ball twice for good long drives and it is only fair to state that the local victory was due, in part, to a timely hit by Murray, of the Portsmouth team, hit the ball for a homer and another for three bags.

It was not until the ninth inning that the heart disease epidemic took hold of the visitors. Captain Spratt, who carried in the 8th, failed to connect for three bases, failed to connect in this inning, and things looked blue. Pulsifer, the prince of leftfielders who just before made one of the most sensational catches ever seen here, came to the bat, and hit one of Allen's curves right out to the fence, scoring the winning run. Longley, of Portsmouth leftfielder, said all the cover was knocked off the ball, and if it hadn't been for the fence, it would have been going yet. The boys play in Portsmouth to-day. Game called at 5 o'clock. For further particulars of yesterday's game consult the score below.

	NORFOLK.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Spratt, 2b.	.....	5 2 2 2 1 0
Jim Smith, s.	.....	5 1 2 2 4 0
Longley, 1. f.	.....	4 1 1 0 0 0
Armstrong, c.	.....	5 0 2 11 0 0
Beaumont, 1b.	.....	4 0 0 11 0 0
Sullivan, 3b.	.....	1 1 2 0 1
Pulsifer, 1. f.	.....	5 2 2 4 0 0
Nelson, c.	.....	4 0 1 1 1 1
Flanagan, p.	.....	4 1 2 2 4 0
Total	.....	41 8 12 30 19 3

	PORTSMOUTH.	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Kohnle, c. f.	.....	4 0 1 1 0 0
Byers, c.	.....	5 1 0 7 0 0
Longley, 1. f.	.....	5 1 2 4 0 2
Kemmer, 1b.	.....	5 2 0 11 0 0
Murray, r. f.	.....	5 2 3 1 0 1
Clark, 2b.	.....	5 0 1 2 2 0
Hulswitt, 3b.	.....	4 0 0 1 2 1
Hammert, s. s.	.....	4 1 1 1 3 0
Allen, p.	.....	4 0 2 0 2 0
Total	.....	41 7 19 28 9 4

"Out when winning run was made. Norfolk ..... 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 1—8 Portsmouth ..... 0 0 1 2 3 0 1 0—7

## SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Norfolk, 6; Portsmouth, 8. Two-base hits—Armstrong, (2) Jim Smith. Three-base hits—Spratt, Murray. Home runs—Pulsifer, Murray. Sacrifice hits—Kohnle, Double play—Flanagan and Beaumont. Struck out—By Flanagan, 6; by Allen, 3. Base on balls—Allen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—John Smith. Stolen bases—John Smith. Left on bases—Norfolk, 8; Portsmouth, 5. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conroy.

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.									
At Boston—Score:									R. H. E.
Boston	.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	8 17 2
Philadelphia	.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 6 2
At Chicago—Score:									R. H. E.
Chicago	....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3 9 3
Pittsburg	....	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	3 13 1
At New York—Score:									R. H. E.
Brooklyn	....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	5 11 2
New York	....	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	7 9 2

## RICHMOND NEWS AND GOSSIP

Negro Murderer Granted New Trial by Circuit Court.

## A SHERIFF'S MISCONDUCT

A Rumor Affecting the Material Prospects of the Capital City—The Governor Grants Two Men Convicted of Crime a Pardon—Awaiting Statistics of the Census—The Discharged Guards at the Penitentiary—The Chesapeake and Ohio's Earnings—Candidate for Congress.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Richmond, Va., July 16.—William Woodson, the negro convict who killed Ambrose Ferber, also colored, in the penitentiary some time ago, using a razor knife, has been granted a new trial by Judge Wellford, of the Circuit Court.

Woodson was tried a few weeks ago and found guilty of murder in the first degree, but sentence was not pronounced. Mr. Roy Lewis, his attorney, presented affidavits stating that while counsel on both sides were in the judge's office preparing instructions, the deputy sheriff left the room and the jury mingled with and talked to the spectators.

Judge Wellford at once granted the new trial asked, and set August 23d next as the date. Mr. Lewis says he has some new evidence to present and hopes to secure a more favorable result.

## A RAILROAD RUMOR.

There is an interesting rumor in Richmond and other business circles to the effect that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads will establish their Southern terminals in Richmond. These two great systems are now controlled, as it is understood, by the same capitalists.

As the story goes, much of the stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, now owned in Baltimore, is being changed, having been sold, it is said, at \$15. This may or may not be true, but there are many who believe the Pennsylvania interests would like to have the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac double-tracked and the other run its trains over that line into Richmond.

## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Governor Tyler to-day pardoned Eddie Moody, convicted of housebreaking in Nottingham county in April, 1899, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and L. C. Thomas, of Mathews county, sentenced in July, 1900, to one year for embezzlement. In these cases there were strong reasons advanced for the release of the prisoners, it appearing that Thomas had been convicted upon a legal technicality. Long petitions were presented in both cases.

The results of the statistics of the census are awaited with a great deal of interest.

Richmond will return about eight hundred manufacturing plants not in existence here ten years ago, and several smaller ones. One plant will show a business of \$500,000 per year, which returned only \$20,000 in 1890.

## PENITENTIARY GUARDS.

Superintendent Helms, of the penitentiary, said this morning that he would probably not name successors to the guards discharged on Saturday. He said that only one of the men removed was a regular guard, and that he proposed to make out with one more as soon as the wall now in progress should be completed, which would be in about ten days.

Meanwhile, he said, he would probably pick up some extra men to do the work of guards.

Mr. Helms is determined to run the penitentiary as cheaply as possible.

## C. & O. EARNINGS.

Last October the Chesapeake and Ohio paid its first dividend on the sixty million of common stock. It showed for the fiscal year a surplus of \$708,330, and will show in 1900 a sum much larger than this, the net earnings for eleven months having increased \$359,230, while the estimated charges are only \$57,500 more than a year ago.

## APPOINTMENT.

The Board of Education held a meeting this morning and elected Mr. C. S. Lucas as superintendent of schools for the city of Richmond, vice W. D. Vaughan, resigned.

## CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

It is stated, though not on his own authority, that Governor Tyler will be a candidate for the United States Senate at next year's election. It is said, with reference to the gubernatorial chair, that he will not allow himself to be forgotten, as so many ex-Governors are.